Record Nr. UNINA9910781099903321 Autore Bowen John Richard <1951-> Titolo Can Islam be French? [[electronic resource]]: pluralism and pragmatism in a secularist state / / John R. Bowen Princeton, NJ,: Princeton University Press, 2009 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-30383-X 9786612303838 1-4008-3111-3 Edizione [Course Book] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (243 p.) Princeton studies in Muslim politics Collana Disciplina 305.6/970944 Soggetti Muslims - France Islam - France Islam and politics - France Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Part One: Trajectories -- Chapter One. Islam and the Republic -- Chapter Two. Fashioning the French Islamic Landscape -- Part Two: Spaces -- Chapter Three. Mosques Facing Outward -- Chapter Four. Shaping Knowledge to France -- Chapter Five. Differentiating Schools -- Chapter Six. Can an Islamic School Be Republican? -- Part Three: Debates -- Chapter Seven. Should There Be an Islam for Europe? -- Chapter Eight. Negotiating across Realms of Justification -- Chapter Nine. Islamic Spheres in Republican Space -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index Sommario/riassunto Can Islam Be French? is an anthropological examination of how Muslims are responding to the conditions of life in France. Following up on his book Why the French Don't Like Headscarves, John Bowen turns his attention away from the perspectives of French non-Muslims to focus on those of the country's Muslims themselves. Bowen asks not the usual question--how well are Muslims integrating in France?--but, rather, how do French Muslims think about Islam? In particular, Bowen examines how French Muslims are fashioning new Islamic institutions

and developing new ways of reasoning and teaching. He looks at some

of the quite distinct ways in which mosques have connected with

broader social and political forces, how Islamic educational entrepreneurs have fashioned niches for new forms of schooling, and how major Islamic public actors have set out a specifically French approach to religious norms. All of these efforts have provoked sharp responses in France and from overseas centers of Islamic scholarship, so Bowen also looks closely at debates over how--and how far--Muslims should adapt their religious traditions to these new social conditions. He argues that the particular ways in which Muslims have settled in France, and in which France governs religions, have created incentives for Muslims to develop new, pragmatic ways of thinking about religious issues in French society.